

ample of an indigenous hexaploid flax.—Walter H. Lewis, Missouri Botanical Garden, and Department of Botany, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

CAYRATIA JAPONICA (VITACEAE) IN SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA: NEW TO THE UNITED STATES.—Among some collections made at the Delta Regional Primate Research Center of Tulane University by Michael Kent Rylander and sent to me for determination was a strange-looking plant obviously in the Vitaceae, with pedately compound leaves, unlike any North American species known to me. The tetramerous flowers in short, wide, long-peduncled cymes indicated *Cissus*, and the plant was first tentatively identified as *C. japonica* (Thunb.) Willd. (included in Bailey's *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, but not in his *Manual of Cultivated Plants*), then more positively as *Cayratia japonica* (Thunb.) Gagnepain, *Notulae Systematicae* 1: 349, 1911 (more fully treated by that author, with description and figures of flower details, in Lecomte's *Flore Générale de l'Indo-Chine* 1: 983—984 and Pl. XXVI, 1912). There are illustrations of the plant in Makino's *An Illustrated Flora of Japan* (enlarged edition), p. 341, 1956 (as *Cissus*), and Steward's *Manual of Vascular Plants of the Lower Yangtze Valley, China*, p. 233 (text account, p. 240), 1958. Both show rather obtuse terminal leaflets. In the specimen these are acute, and Gagnepain's description refers to them as acuminate. The species is a herbaceous weed, widely distributed in southeastern Asia from Japan to Java and India. The first United States collection, so far as known, is Rylander 167, 8 July 1963, from "damp, deciduous river bottoms; near ground," Primate Research Center, Covington, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana (SMU). It possibly represents an escape from cultivation.—Lloyd H. Shinnars.

THREE NEW VARIETAL NAMES IN SPHAERALCEA (MALVACEAE).—In Thomas H. Kearney's "The North American species of *Sphaeralcea* subgenus *Eusphaeralcea*" (*Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.* 19: 1—128, 1935), the author follows the American Code usage of undesigned trinomials which are subspecies; he so refers to them repeatedly in the text. Later, in a joint paper with Robert H. Peebles publishing new names for Arizona plants, he included a paragraph replacing the subspecies with new combinations as varieties (*Journ. Washington Acad. Sci.* 29: 486, 1939). In three cases the epithet used for a variety is not the earliest available in that rank. The correct combinations are supplied herewith.

S. EMORYI var. **californica** (Parish) Shinnars, comb. nov. *S. Fendleri* var. *californica* Parish, *Zoe* 5: 71—72, 1900. *S. Emoryi* ssp. *variabilis* (Cockerell) Kearney, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.* 19: 39, 1935. *S. Emoryi* var. *variabilis* (Cockerell) Kearney, *Journ. Washington Acad. Sci.* 29: 486, 1939.

S. ANGUSTIFOLIA var. **oblongifolia** (Gray) Shinnars, comb. nov. *S.*